

OGDEN MORNING STANDARD

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE—SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.

WEATHER FORECAST.

UTAH—Partly cloudy Sunday, local thunder storms and cooler at night or Monday.

MAKING AMENDS.

Fifty years ago last July Charles Goodyear, discoverer of the process for vulcanizing rubber, died in the City of New York. Although he bequeathed to the world one of the greatest secrets of the age, to which it is indebted today for one of its most profitable industries, so far as personal emoluments are concerned, he left it poorer than the day he entered it. Of all that contemporaneous group, which included Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph; Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, and Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaper, his was a singularly adverse career, even to the end. While potentates vied with one another to do him honor, unlike the others, notably Elias Howe, whose income for a time was estimated at \$4,000 a day, Goodyear derived comparatively no material benefit from his great discovery and died heavily in debt. Robbed of the benefits of his discovery by manufacturing pirates who refused to pay him a royalty for the use of his process, which most of the governments of the earth encouraged by declining to afford him protection, and defrauded by business associates, who took advantage of his confiding, credulous nature, his lot was a peculiarly unfortunate one. There is a strong indictment of the past ingratitude of his fellow countrymen in the announcement just made in New York that after half a century of silence, it is now proposed, in recognition of his service to humanity, to perpetuate his memory by the erection of a memorial commensurate with the importance of his achievement, as a tribute from the generations he has benefitted.

No more pathetic narrative can be found in the history of modern inventors than the life story of Goodyear. Thrust into jail time and again for debt, often with nothing to eat, his sickly wife and five little children threatened with eviction, a dead child on his hand and no money to pay for his burial, the butt and ridicule of his fellows, and with every human face averted from him, his steadfast devotion to the problem he had set out to solve in the face of the most insuperable obstacles, was inspiring. Nothing discouraged him. In the solitude of his prison cell in Philadelphia, into which he had been thrown as a bankrupt, he worked on, undaunted, with the enthusiasm that only a genius can bring to his support in trouble, with a determination that would never recognize defeat. His position in these times is tritely described by one of his friends who said of him: "If you see a man with an India-rubber coat on, Indian-rubber shoes and India-rubber cap and in his pocket an India-rubber purse with not a cent in it, that is Goodyear."

ASSISTANCE OF AMERICAN CONSULS.

Consul Isaac A. Manning of La Guaira, Venezuela writes in Trade and Consular Reports as follows concerning an article recently published in an American trade journal criticising the consular service of the United States:

The article under consideration complained that a representative of an American manufacturing concern had called on a consul to obtain the address of a firm in the city where the consul was stationed, and also to obtain information as to the firm's financial standing. The representative states that the consul did not know of the firm, and that his answers were unsatisfactory and incomplete. One firm or even many more in a port might be unknown to a consular officer and the financial standing of a firm might legitimately be beyond his knowledge. Collecting such information is more legitimately the work of commercial agencies and banks. If consuls are able to give American merchants, in a general way, such information as will call their attention to the trade opportunities and requirements of a district, give a list of houses of generally good reputation with whom business may possibly be done, and gather such details of trade as are to be had, commercial interests should not complain if a consular officer does not enter into the exact financial standing and commercial history of each particular firm in the city where he is located. The consular regulation covering the situation is as follows:

Consular officers are forbidden to allow the use of their names as references for business or other enterprises, and they are not authorized to report to private inquiries concerning the financial standing or commercial reputation of business men or houses in their districts. They may, however, refer such inquiries to banks or other business agencies, if any that can answer them, or they may quote the ratings of local business agencies.

As another reason of complaint the article stated that certain foreign consuls have better general information in regard to firms in their districts than American consuls have. Such information is obtained largely through the merchants and shippers of the foreign consul's own country resident in his district, who are constantly in touch with the consuls and have valuable information. In many foreign cities there are no American merchants and shippers and the American consuls must depend for knowledge on local banks and agencies. It is unfair to select one case, whether the consul is right or wrong, and draw the conclusion that the consular service is at fault. The American consuls are glad to receive calls from commercial travelers and to be of every possible assistance, indeed, one complaint which consuls make from time to time is that many American commercial travelers do not avail themselves of what assistance the consul can give them, and is eager to give.

BULL FIGHTS.

Travelers come home with conflicting views on many questions, but nowhere is there a more curious divergence of opinion than on the bull fights, says Collier's Weekly. Here is the opinion of the pastime given by a leading fighter of his day:

"The love of bulls is inherent in man, especially in the Spaniard, among which glorious people there have been bull fights ever since bulls were, because the Spanish men are as much more brave than all other men, as the Spanish bull is more savage and valiant than all other bulls."

As a matter of truth, the physical courage required of a bull fighter is certainly not more than that with which a fireman, bicycle policeman, or railway engineer should be equipped; and the danger is less than that faced quietly by millions of obscure men and women in quiet and necessary occupations of ordinary life. No shallow open-mindedness can disguise the fact that it is a mean and brutal sport. As John Hay wrote, in his exquisitely intelligent "Castilian Days," the more reason the bull shows, the more the Spaniard hates him, and the more he hates him, the more he wishes to see him killed. It is hard to believe that these American newspaper writers who

sometimes glibly express their hostility to prize fighting, or to the rougher sides of football, by likening these pursuits to the bull ring, can have any understanding whatever of the human traits that make the national pastime of the Spaniards deleterious, and reminiscent of a history which consisted largely of bigotry and cruelty through so many centuries that steps ahead even today are gained against the resisting force of evil traditions which are ages old. It is a significant detail of fact that the Spanish Minister, Calomarde, who closed universities and declared education to be a curse, also established a great school of bull fighting in Seville.

THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

Work has a moral as well as an economic value; idleness corrodes the character. When one is doing nothing, the consciousness of the fact annoys him, and he endeavors to find some excuse; and as there is no reasonable excuse his vision becomes distorted by the effort to find even a plausible explanation of his refusal to render service to society. Carl Hilty, the Swiss author, says that happiness is only possible when one is engaged in some regular work which occupies his time, employs his mind and satisfies his conscience, and no one can doubt the truth of the statement. God never intended man to be a drone and man can not expect to enjoy life or the respect of those whose respect is worth having if he is not able to show that his existence adds something to the world's activities, to the world's wealth, and the world's welfare.

ATTACKS CONSERVATION POLICY.

The Sacramento Union uses the example of Minnesota and its freedom from state taxation due to the income received from the rent of natural resources as material for an attack on the policy of conservation. This curious inversion of logic is accomplished by a flat misrepresentation of the policy initiated by Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. Such misrepresentation is habitual with the organs of the interests, which make a practice of pretending that the purpose of the Roosevelt policy is to lock up forever these resources and keep them unused. Then the Union launches out like this:

Minnesota has used her natural resources so as to give the state a continual income. California has done that in the matter of her schools, and as a result we spend on our schools many times what we raise for them by taxation. Why not continue the same policy in other matters? If the public lands in this state were the property of the state, as they should be, and if they are utilized for California and not along the plan of Pinchot for the reforestation of the eastern mountains, then there is no reason why the day may not be at hand when there will be no state taxes in California. The water power of the state belongs to the state—that has been decided by the supreme court, and Pinchot and his friends can not take it from us, fortunately; but the former forester purposes to tax the land that is needed for power sites along the streams for the benefit of his eastern bureau. Of course, water power confined to the bed of a stream, with no right to erect any building on the adjoining land, is useless, and we must have control of the land as well as the water.

If the water powers in the reservations were turned over to the states tomorrow they would be at once grabbed in many cases without suitable compensation for public property.

By and by, when the states have provided legislation to regulate such grants and official machinery for the collection of a reasonable revenue therefrom, the federal government may safely make the transfer. In the meantime they are safe and they are not locked up from use, but can be applied for industrial purposes.

INSIDE HISTORY.

Some interesting political history concerning the purpose of the suit abruptly filed during the session of congress by Attorney General Wickersham to enjoin the proposed advances in rates by the railroads is given by the Chicago Tribune. According to the story, this suit was not aimed at the railroads, but was instituted for its indirect effect on the insurgents in congress and to spike their guns. The railroad people had gone ahead in their own fashion to announce a general advance of rates on their well worn assumption that they had the right to run their business in their own way, free from interference or regulation by the government. The story proceeds:

At that time the progressive Republicans in the senate, under the lead of Mr. Cummins of Iowa and Mr. Bristow of Kansas, had succeeded in forcing a number of amendments upon the Aldrich senators. They had struck fear into the hearts of the regulars, and

there was danger they would be able to make still more radical changes in the rate bill as framed by the attorney general.

The panic stricken reactionaries were convinced that the slightest public revolt against the railroads would precipitate a crisis in the senate, and that, as a result, the insurgents and democrats would sweep the regulars from the decks and pass a radical bill.

It was feared that the freight rate advances filed would enrage the shippers, arouse the public generally and produce the crisis feared in the senate. But the attorney general promptly filed his injunction suit, and immediately thereafter the railroad officials went to Washington to confer with Mr. Taft.

As soon as they reached the capital the railwaymen were informed by the senate leaders of the conditions which made the injunction suit necessary. They were told that if they wished to have a railroad bill passed not wholly unfavorable to their interests they must acquiesce in the action taken by the attorney general. The railroads were convinced and immediately promised the president to withdraw the rate advances.

Whether the story is well founded or not, it appears to explain most of the known facts.

SONG FOR ROOSEVELT.

When Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrives in Denver on the 29th of this month, he will be the guest of the Denver Press Club at a cowboy dinner. While this dinner is in progress a quartette of cowboys will sing a song, the chorus of which goes like this:

"Teddy, we're glad you're here, we love you so,
The nation's pride and joy everywhere you go,
Cut out this strenuous life in the far East, we pray,
And be happy now with those who love you
In the glorious U. S."

CREATED A
ROUGH HOUSE

A. Basstrom was fined \$10 yesterday for attempting to collect a bill with his fists and loud and tumultuous noises. The complaint alleged that he disturbed the peace of August Nelson by his peculiar method of settling accounts.

The testimony given before Judge Murphy was to the effect that Basstrom while doing some carpenter work for Jensen suddenly concluded that he would give up the job. He did so, and demanded his wages be paid immediately. Mr. Jensen told him he would settle with him as soon as he could see the bookkeeper and have a check written. This would not do for Basstrom and he proceeded to create a rough house.

From Bulkiness to Beauty

A Priceless Prescription
To be growing fatter every day without discovering anything will diminish the humiliating growth is a very distressing experience, especially for a woman of refinement and taste. Dieting appears to be of no avail; exercising is generally an added danger. And, after all, the true remedy is, a very simple and inexpensive affair, and involves no sacrifices of any sort.

The fame of the remedy of which we now give the exact recipe is becoming worldwide, and no stout person should neglect it a moment longer. The prescription is indeed a priceless one to those who have groined for years under the burden of excessive stoutness: 1-2 oz. Marmola, 1-2 oz. Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 3-12 oz. Peppermint water. The regular dose is one teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. A drug-diet will fill this prescription complete, or you can obtain the ingredients separately and mix yourself.

The change which this treatment brings is little short of marvelous. There is no necessity to worry about food. Appetite and digestion are greatly stimulated, and to good feeding the recovery of strength and vitality may be in a great measure attributed. In the severer cases of excessive stoutness the person under treatment will lose pounds of superfluous fat in a week. The blood is purified, and the skin and complexion are freed from impurities and sallowness. It is altogether a rejuvenating treatment and does lasting good in every way.

FINAL MATCH.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 20.—An enormous gallery followed the final match of the Trans-Mississippi golf tournament when Harry G. Legg of Milwaukee, and William Sheehan of Des Moines, drove from the first tee. The championship match was followed by W. J. Foye of Omaha, and Harold A. Fisher of Denver, who will play 36 holes for the consolation cup.

The professionals started the second round of medal play with the scores much lower than yesterday, when 76 was the best round made.

WITH SHEARS
AND PASTE

Wanted That Stylish Sound.
Some persons like one sort of shoe and some another, but the kind which was desired by Pierre, the French-Canadian millhand, has never enjoyed a wide popularity.

"Shoes for Sunday," Pierre stated to the young man who advanced to meet him as he entered the salesroom of the big shoe factory.

He then sat heavily down on one of the red plush seats and allowed the salesman to insert his feet in a pair of bright yellow shoes. When they were fairly on, Pierre stood, moved his feet this way and that, took a few steps, and, shaking his head, sat down again.

"What's the matter?" asked the clerk. "Do they hurt you? Are they too tight?"

Pierre shook his head violently. "She no tight," he said, "but also she no talk. Shoes for Sunday must talk, talk, all the way up in church for to bun' stylish, see?"—Youth's Companion.

Father's Little Joke.
A Baltimore man recently called at a friend's home where the stork had recently arrived.

"Hello, Tom," was the effusive greeting of the caller. "What is it? Boy or girl?"

"Guess," said the father.

"Boy," ventured the caller.

With a sad smile the new parent added: "Old man, you're only half right."

—Harper's Magazine.

She Was Wrong.

There was an oppressive silence in the parlor. At last the desperate young lady broke out.

"George," asked she, "why don't you propose?"
"Somehow—somehow, I can't bring myself to do it, Myrtle," blurted the young man.

"It's only a short sentence, George."

"It's a sentence for life!"—Judge.

Guessing Ahead.
Dot (aged 6)—Mamma, if I get married will I have a husband like papa? Mamma—Yes.

"And if I don't get married will I be an old maid like Aunt Martha?"

"Yes."

"Mamma, it's a tough world for us women, isn't it?"—London Spare Moments.

Unwitting Slander.
A Western bookseller wrote to a house in Chicago asking that a dozen copies of Canon Farrar's "Seekers After God" be shipped to him at once.

Within two days he received this reply by telegraph:

"No seekers after God in Chicago or New York; try Philadelphia."—Everybody's.

Restrictions.
"This," said the enthusiastic patriot, "is the land of liberty, where each may pursue happiness."

"Excuse me," interrupted Mr. Strips Barker, "but did you ever read the paper they make you sign before they will rent you a flat?"—Washington Star.

Hard to Convince.
Little Tommy (eldest of the family, at dinner)—Mamma, why don't you help me before Ethel?

Mama—Ladies must always come first.

Tommy (triumphantly)—Then why was I born before Ethel?—Tit-Bits.

Had No Kick.
"Catch any fish?"

"None."

"Better luck next time."

"I'm satisfied. I don't care to have cheap fish biting these expensive flies."—Kansas City Journal.

A Passing Parody.
He drove a gold ball through the air, It fell to earth, he knew not where, Until he heard the luckless yell Of him upon whose head it fell.

—Washington Star.

Gayly Voracious.
Each year the moth comes forth to view To fill us with misgiving, An ultimate consumer who Fears not the cost of living.

—Washington Star.

SUITS COMMENTED
IN MUNICIPAL COURT

In the civil division of the municipal court yesterday, Charles Kuhn commenced suit against Albert Darby to recover \$70, alleged to be due on a certain contract.

Mrs. R. E. Hufstetler is suing William Beach and others for \$37.10, claimed to be due on an open account.

Oscar Benson has begun an action against W. J. Moran to recover damages for an alleged personal injury in the sum of \$299.

The Success Meat market is suing D. C. Dora and wife for \$63.60, claimed to be due on butcher shop bill.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Lars C. Jensen and wife to Walter L. Underwood, for \$6,200, part of the northwest and southwest quarters of section 18, township 6 north, range 1 west of Salt Lake meridian.

Adolphina R. Renstrom and husband to Peter Isen, for \$1,100, part of southwest quarter of section 10, township 6 north, of range 1 west of Salt Lake meridian.

The Toggery's Temporary
Quarters

We Are Located Temporarily in the
Orpheum Building
First Door South of Entrance. All Office Work
Attended to at

THE ROYCROFT STORE
368 25th Street. S. H. BROWNE CO.

JUDGE HELD A
SHORT SESSION

There was little to be done by Judge Murphy in the police court yesterday, because he had few subjects to pass judgment on.

J. Davis stated that he was guilty of having been "unlawfully drunk" August 19th. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 or serve five days in the city jail at hard labor.

William Preston denied that he was a "vag" and he was given a hearing. Officer Kellher stated that the man had been loafing around town for a number of days and that he had no means of support. He also stated that the fellow undertook to formulate a plan of operation by which he could rob a man by the name of Irish of \$40, and that he suggested to a bartender that if he would aid him in turning the trick, he would "split" the money with him.

Judge Murphy suggested to the fellow that it would be well for him to leave the city instantly, and seek work in his home town, Salt Lake. The man left the court room with an expression of joy on his face, saying that he would shake Ogden dust from his feet and "make Salt Lake in a hurry."

The court further advised Preston that if he was picked up in Ogden again he would enforce a 90-days' suspended sentence.

Grace Roy, a colored woman, failed to appear and answer the charge of vagrancy. Her bond in the sum of \$10 was declared forfeited.

Gus Bennes, a Greek, charged with riding a bicycle on one of the side walks of the city did not answer the call of his name and his bail was forfeited.

HELD ANNUAL
BANQUET TODAY

The Ogden Manufacturing and Jobbing Association held its annual banquet at the Livingston Cafeteria yesterday. It was a purely social function, but during the evening a business meeting will be held, at which matters of interest to the association will be discussed.

This association designates itself as the "Ogden Boosters' Club" having for its purpose the upbuilding of the city and the advancement of the commercial interests. Much good is being accomplished through the organization and its members have co-operated in many public enterprises and efforts to get better railroad facilities and rates, and for the protection of the wholesale and jobbing interests here.

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